

**AMENDMENTS****In the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0021] of U.S. Publication No. 2004/0266921 A1 with the following paragraph –

--The hydroxyalkyl urea compound is the reaction product of urea and an alkanol amine with the evolution of ammonia. Preferred alkanol amines include, but are not limited to, diethanol amine, monoethanol amine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, bis(hydroxymethyl)amino-methane, 2-methyl-3-amino-1-propanol and 2-methyl aminoethanol. Processes for preparing the hydroxy urea compound is described in U.S. Patent 5,858,549.--

Following is a marked up copy of paragraph [0021] of U.S. Publication No. 2004/0266921 A1 illustrating all changes made to that paragraph --

--The hydroxyalkyl urea compound is the reaction product of urea and an alkanol amine with the evolution of ammonia. Preferred alkanol amines include, but are not limited to, diethanol amine, monoethanol amine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, bis(hydroxymethyl)amino-methane, 2-methyl-3-amino-1-propanol and 2-methyl aminoethanol. Processes for preparing the hydroxy urea compound is described in U.S. Patent 5,858,549, which is incorporated herein by reference. (? Do you need both hereby and herein, sounds strange)--

Please replace paragraph [0035] of U.S. Publication No. 2004/0266921 A1 with the following paragraph –

--The polymer composition can be formulated with one or more adjuvants that are useful in end-use applications of the polymer composition. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, suspension aids, thickening agents, parting agents, penetrating agents, wetting agents, thermal gelling agents, sizing agents, defoaming agents, foam suppressors, blowing agents, coloring agents, oxidation inhibitors, quenchers, antiseptic agents, dispersants, antistatic agents, crosslinking agents, dispersants, lubricants, plasticizers, pH regulators, flow modifiers, setting promoters, fillers, water-proofing agents, medications, fragrances, detergents, anti-bacterial or anti-fouling agents, surfactants and mixtures thereof. Adjuvants can be present in the polymer composition at from 0 to 10,000 parts based on 100 parts of polymer. In compositions that are gels, creams or lotions, a rheology modifier can be present. The rheology modifier can be a synthetic polymer, such as an acid or base thickening polymer, silicones, and dimethicone, or it can be a natural polymer such as starch, modified starch, xanthan, guar gum, cellulose and modified celluloses.--

Following is a marked up copy of paragraph [0035] of U.S. Publication No. 2004/0266921 A1 illustrating all changes made to that paragraph --

--The polymer composition [[may]] can be formulated with one or more adjuvants that are useful in end-use applications of the polymer composition. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, suspension aids, thickening agents, parting agents, penetrating agents, wetting agents, thermal gelling agents, sizing agents, defoaming agents, foam suppressors, blowing agents, coloring agents, oxidation inhibitors, quenchers, antiseptic agents, dispersants, antistatic agents, crosslinking agents, dispersants, lubricants, plasticizers, pH regulators, flow modifiers, setting promoters, fillers, water-proofing agents, medications, fragrances, detergents, anti-bacterial or anti-fouling agents, surfactants and mixtures thereof. Adjuvants [[may]] can be present in the polymer composition at from 0 to 10,000 [[(10 or 10000?)]] parts based on 100 parts of polymer. In compositions that are gels, creams or lotions, a rheology modifier [[would]] can be present. The rheology modifier [[could]] can be a synthetic polymer, such as an acid or base thickening polymer, silicones, [[dimethicone;]] and dimethicone, or it [[could]] can be a natural polymer such as [[a]] starch, modified starch, xanthan, guar gum, [[or]] cellulose and modified celluloses.--